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NATIVE ROCK PLANTS AND OTHERS

FROM THE
HIGH PLAINS, BADLANDS AND
BLACK HILLS



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PLEASE NOTE: That the plants here listed are those of a region where the typical American climate includes such extremes as to insure unquestioned hardiness. The greater number endure full sun when readings in the shade reach to 114 degrees; they endure 28 degrees or more below zero, the ground wet or dry, often without a covering of snow; they survive frequent prolonged droughts even though forced into unseasonable dormancy; and they receive in occasional years continuous abundant moisture. The Great Plains soils are rich in mineral elements, often alkaline, but low in humus and so not retentive of moisture. Nearly all the plants here offered are found, in the wild state, in places where moisture drains readily from the surface, and also downward from the roots into porous or dryer subsoil. In the garden, full sun and excellent subdrainage approximate their native environment, though some, as indicated in the descriptions, enjoy some shade.

TERMS: Our plants are dug and packed with the purpose that they succeed in your garden. Usually young vigorous plants are selected rather than those of large size. In some species only small plants are transplantable, in some the older plants do better. The correct shipping time for early blooming items and those with evergreen leaves is late March and the first week in April, or sometimes a little later, depending on the weather, or in fall.

All prices are prepaid; it simplifies ordering and service. Orders of less than one dollar are not solicited, though sometimes it may be necessary for us to break an order into smaller shipments in order to get certain items to you at the most favorable season.

Criticisms and complaints are much desired, and of most value when made promptly. Reports and details of your success are welcomed.

ANTENNARIA obovata—Silvery mats an inch or two high; slender stems with furry heads, June. 20c; doz. \$1.00.

ARTEMISIA frigida—Low, feathery, silvery tufts and arching spikes laden with tiny bells touched with yellow, in August. 25c; 3, 60c.

ASCLEPIAS pumila—Leaves like little Pine needles thickly set on 4 to 8 inch stems, whitish to purplish umbels in summer; typical Milkweed pods an inch long. Not seriously weedy. 20c; 3, 45c.

ASTER kumleini—Prairie Gem Blue, an extra fine strain. Forms dense clumps, shaded with blue and gold in September. 8 to 12 inches. 30c; 3, 85c.

A. kumleini—A rose pink form, slightly taller, carries its masses of rare fine color into October. 30c; 3, 85c.

A. laevis—For the border or background attaining 30 or 40 inches. Increases slowly. Leaves dark, smooth, faintly glaucous; a broad mass of flame-blue at frost time. 40c; 3, \$1.00.

A. meritus—This treasure from the higher Black Hills, with broad oval basal leaves, commonly reaches to less than 10 inches. Flowers of pinkish violet with old gold centers, in nearly flat-topped clusters, July and August. To our knowledge, offered here for the first time. 75c.

CAMPANULA petiolata—The Western Harebell is unexcelled for continuous production of large, beautiful bells, lavender to violet and purple, on upright, dainty stems, June-Sept. 8 to 12 inches. 30c; 3, 85c.

CERASTIUM strictum—A rich green, low ground-cover for light or dense shade, nearly evergreen. Three-fourths inch, white flowers, borne not too freely, May-July, 4 to 6 inches up. 15c; doz. \$1.00.

CHRYSOPSIS foliosa—The Golden Asters provide an abundance of fine color for late

summer and fall. All listed are more or less hairy, grayish, prolific bloomers. The 10 to 12 inch stems of this one lie upon the ground, turning up at the tips to 5 inches or so. 20c; 3, 50c.

C. —A leafy, bushy plant to 8 or 10 inches; spread, 12 to 20 inches. Fine flowers, Sept.-Oct. 30c; 3, 75c

C. villosa—Numerous slender stems, with velvety leaves, in a mound to 10 inches high, 20 inches across. Handsome flowers from early August into September. 35c; 3, 85c.

COGSWELLIA villosa (Lomatium foeniculaceum)—Wild Celery, or Parsley. Gray downy, fern-like leaves that lie flat in late March, later rise to 6 inches. Fuzzy umbels of yellow in April and May. Disappears by summer. 15c, 3, 40c.

DODECATHEON pauciflorum—This dwarf Shooting Star will perhaps bear more drought than any other. Charming bright rose and gold galaxies, May, June, Established plants send up many blossom stems, seldom to more than 8 inches. Dormant crowns, fall only, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

ECHINACEA angustifolia—Great pink daisies, centers prickly comes of polished mahogany. Foliage mostly basal, to 6 inches, the flowering stems rising 10 to 14 inches. June, July. 30c; 3, 75c.

ERIGERON canus—From the dry, open places. Little narrow, grayish, leaves, several ascending stems, to 8 inches, each bearing one or two little white flowers, gold centered. June. 20c; 3, 50c.

E. flagellaris—A new thing in small white daisies, spreading freely by rooting at the tips of lateral branches. It is a light, elfin thing, the flowers borne singly, 3 to 6 inches above small basal rosettes. I do not yet know its full behavior. Its high season is perhaps July, but it has flowered for me every month from June to October. Try it as a dainty ground cover in good soil, sun or shade. 35c; doz. \$2.50.

E. glabellus—From shady or moister places in the Black Hills. 4 to 10 inches tall.—Crowded, oblanceolate basal leaves a rich green, scapes ascending, carrying one or two flowers, with very many crowded narrow rays, white or more often purple tinged. July, Aug. Evergreen. 20c; clumps 40c.

ERIOGONUM flavum (crassifolium)—Long-oval leaves, gray-green velvet above, white velvet beneath, in close rosettes or, in old plants, in mats as much as 10 inches wide; with many rounded umbels of soft yellow, fuzzy with long stamens, on 4 to 8 inch scapes. Very distinct. Native to crevices or among limestone chips. 50c; 3, \$1.35.

GEOPRUMNON (Astragalus) crassicarpum—Buffalo Pea. Broad racemes of closely packed pea blossoms in May, their tones soft but rich, purple, pink and buff blended. The prostrate stems with good pinnate foliage are interspersed in late summer and fall

with spread-out clusters of red-checked fruits like small plums. 40c; 3, \$1.00.

GUTIERREZIA sarothrae—Broom Bush—the gathered dry stems were once used in Indian housekeeping—is related to the Golden-rods, but the habit of the plant is to form mounds, or hemispheres, 6 to 10 inches high, of vivid green, that turn to bright yellow in September. 20c; 3, 50c.

HEDEOMA camporum—Perennial Pennyroyal gains its place in the sun by its delectable and satisfying fragrance. 6 to 8 inches high, the closely set little leaves, slightly grayish, the little longish, mint-like flowers, pink lavender, it should be close at hand, upon a rocky ledge, in every garden. June, through summer. 50c; 3, \$1.25.

HEUCHERA richardsoni—Tall unbranched scapes carry racemes of yellowish green calyces of odd shape that all but hide the bits of purplish petals. The basal evergreen, Pelargonium-like leaves turn dark red toward spring. 30c; 3, 75c.

HOMALOBUS caespitosus—One of the finest gems of the Plains region, an *Astragalus*, this rock plant of irresistible charm forms a dense mat, to 8 inches in diameter, less than 2 inches high, and carries a profusion of bloom an inch higher, through May. Banners and keels are violet or purple, wings white. Doubtless demands lime. Very small plants, 30c; doz. \$3.00.

LATHYRUS incanus (ornatus)—Sand Pea. Clusters of two to six, two-toned blossoms, pale pink and rose, of good size; 4 to 10 inches high. One of the most conspicuous and beautiful plants of the sandy areas, in May. The narrow leaflets and stems are bluish with short, soft hairs. Forms not very dense colonies. 20c; doz. \$2.00.

L. stulaceus (ornatus)—Very like *L. incanus*, but glabrous, and the banner, which carries the rose color, has a tinge more of red and less of lavender, just perceptibly brighter. 30c; doz. \$3.00.

LEPACHYS columnifera (Ratibida columnaris)—Thimbles. Drooping rays of richest yellow, the "disc" a tall brown cone. Leaves divided, light green. Height, 10 to 16 inches. A prolific bloomer; June, July. 20c; 3, 50c.

LESQUEREIA spatulata—Bladderpod. Usually 4 inches high, and 6, in spread. Flowers small, 4-petaled, bright yellow. May, June. Gray-green, succulent, winter rosettes. 20c; 3, 50c.

LEUCOCRINUM montanum—Bethlehem Star, Sand Lily. Numerous stemless lilies of waxy whiteness and delicious fragrance, amid a tuft of grassy leaves, April, May. Plant with the base of the pip just two inches under ground. Any soil. One-pip crowns, fall only, 10c; doz. \$1.00.

LIATRIS punctata—Lance-linear, dark green leaves. Fluffy spikes of fine transparent purple, 8 to 12 inches in height. August. Old

crowns produce many stems, even to 100 or more. 25c; 3, 65c.

LITHOSPERMUM linearifolium—Puccoon—Indian name. Small lanceolate leaves, green or grayish; several stems with terminal clusters of ruffled, brilliant yet soft, yellow trumpets, one-half inch across, in May. 6 to 10 inches. 30c; 3, 75c.

MERIOLEX serrulata—Small dark green leaves, reddish stems, and an abundance of small deep lemon yellow primroses, May to August. 10 inches. 30c; 3, 75c.

MERTENSIA laccolata—A Bluebell of rock garden stature. Many arching stems, glaucous leaves, and panicles of fine blue, with pinkish buds; April, through June. Dies down in midsummer. Preferably in fall, 30c; 3, 75c.

NOTHOCALAIS cuspidata—Blossoms of dandelion type but flatter,, 2 inches wide, a rich tone; leaves broadly grass-like, white margined. April, May. Dormant in summer. Preferably fall, 40c; 3, \$1.00.

OREOCARYA glomerata—Tall spikes of neat forget-me-not-like, white flowers, from grayish basal rosettes. Often blooms itself to death if not clipped back as the flowers fade. 20c; 3, 50c.

OROPHACA caespitosa—A companion plant to *Homalobus caespitosus*. Its pillow-like mats extend to 8 inches. In April and May the large, stemless, white blossoms crowd for space among the silvery, tri-parted leaves. 25c; 3, 65c.

O. sericea—Third of an interesting, more or less evergreen, trio. Blossoms, purple to red, one to three on short stems among the leaves. Even lower than the others but attains with age a spread of 18 inches. Only very little plants can be moved. Probably requires lime. Very rare, 35c; 3, \$1.00.

OXYTROPIS lamberti—Loco. A showy *Astragalus* with silvery, pinnate leaves from the ground, erect racemes of longish pea blossoms in many rich tones of purple, purplish red, and blue, from light to dark. that reach to 12 inches. Mixed colors, purplish tones mostly, 20c; doz. \$2.00.

PACHYLOPHUS (Oenothera) caespitosus—Stemless Primrose; in the vernacular of the Plains, Gurabo Lily. Four-inch snowy blossoms, very fragrant, among lanceolate, glossy dark leaves, from May into summer. Delights in sticky clay, lime, a steep slope, and sun. 30c; 3, 75c.

PAROSELA aurea—Short, pinnate leaves, blue-green, velvety. The slender, arching stems terminate in large, grayish, elongate cones encircled by airy light yellow blossoms of intriguing form. July. Very rare, and cannot always supply, at 50c.

P. enncandra—Very different from *P. aurea*, it may serve as a "tree" in the rock garden. The one to four slightly arching stems rise

12 to 24 inches or more. ending in rocket-bursts of spreading stems with slender, swaying racemes of silvery calyces and whitish blossoms. Blossom effect, June to August. 25c; 3, 65c.

PENTSTEMON albidus—Close spires of white, 6 to 14 inches; May, June. 15c; 3, 40c.

P. angustifolius—Brilliant azure—with narrow, glaucous, evergreen, basal leaves—this flower has a wonderful appeal. June. 25c; 3, 65c.

P. eriantherus—Broad, hairy, purplish leaves; handsome spires of warm lavender blossoms with prominent gold-hairy tongues, the buds, pink. 8 to 12 inches. May, June. Lime may be necessary. 15c; 3, 40c.

P. glaber—Large for the rock garden, 18 or 20 inches, with many stems. A fine dark blue with touches of purple. June, July, and again if cut back. 25c; 3, 65c.

P. gracilis—A small flowered kind, the color, amethyst. 10 or 12 inches. Will bear some shade. June, July. 20c; 3, 50c.

P. grandiflorus—Largest flowers, dark lavender. racemes often 8 or 9 inches long, carried 18 to 30 inches up. The evergreen basal, and smaller stem leaves, broadly oval, smooth, very glaucous. June, July. Wonderful against dark shubbery. 20c; 3, 50c.

PETALOSTEMON villosus—This denison of the sand hills is quite distinct from the usual Prairie Clover, with its compact, seven to nine-parted, gray-velvety leaves, and abundant flowers of soft silvery rose. 5 to 12 inches; spread, a little more. July, Sept. 35c; 3, 90c.

PHLOX hoodi—Through May, half-inch, white flowers cover the mossy mats of rich green, 2 inches or less in height, At its best with some shade and good soil, it is frequent also on the hard soils of the sun scorched prairie. **P. hoodi** and the two following species handle as readily as the average garden plant, in their native climate, and being adapted to the Plains it seems they should be amenable to culture elsewhere. 30c; doz. \$3.00.

P. kelseyi—Lavender pink to bright pink, the flowers sometimes an inch in diameter. Their delicious scent fills the garden. Leaves, lance-linear, slightly grayish, with whitish edges. Height 3 to 5 inches; May, June. Spreads slowly. In sun or shade, any soil seems to do. 30c; doz. \$3.00.

P. planitiarum (andicola)—Large blossoms of fine white, more or less abundant from April through June. Reclining and ascending stems, needle leaves in open arrangement. Height 3 or 4 inches, spread seldom as much as 6. 20c; doz. \$2.00.

PULSATILLA ludoviciana (Anemone patens nuttalliana)—Pasque. Furry buds open into large starry chalice of delicate lavender with golden centers, before the leaves appear; March, to May. Later, the divided leaves and tall, silvery-brownish seed heads are attrac-

tive. Accepts full sun or much shade, but no permanent wet at the roots. Lives to great age when happily situated, and forms large crowns. 35c; 3, 90c.

SEDUM stenopetalum—Thrives in shade and good soil. Leaves linear, terete, somewhat frosty, on low stems. The flowers, carried 4 to 6 inches above, are a glowing deep yellow. June, July. 30c; 3, 75c.

SIDERANTHUS spinulosus—Low spreading branches, finely divided, grayish leaves, and masses of golden, aster-like flowers, Sept.-Oct. A fine thing. 20c; 3, 50c.

SPHAERALCEA coccinea (*Malvastrum coccineum*)—Flame Mallow. Grayish leaves of unique cut, and short spires of small mallow blossoms of flame-scarlet. Under cultivation, often paler. Give it a firm lean soil filled with gravel, and full sun, for best color, and to curb colonizing. 25c; 3, 65c.

TETRANEURIS simplex—Grows in limestone chips, or crevices. Compound crowns of 2 to 3 inch lanceolate leaves, and golden daisies borne well above, May to July or later. In late season it forms new, earth-hugging rosettes of narrow, pointed leaves, silver edged, that are held till spring. 20c; doz. \$2.00.

THERMOPSIS rhombifolia—Broad spikes of Golden Peas, closely set, in May. A handsome plant and color for that season. Makes loose colonies. 15c; 3, 40c.

TOWNSENDIA exscapa—Easter Daisy. Never over 2 inches high, it puts forth just a few evergreen leaves each year, and displays one to several large, pinkish daisies in April and May. This gem has been difficult to keep in other climates. A soil and situation harsh enough to restrain growth should be found effective. 25c; doz. \$2.50.

T. sericea Smaller than *T. exscapa*. More numerous, ashen leaves, more flowers, smaller, white, in April. Lime may be needed. 25c; doz. \$2.50.

TRADESCANTIA bracteata—This excellent dwarf Spiderwort is remarkable for its color forms. In a small locality a bouquet has been gathered, of fourteen distinct shades, ranging from fine blue and purple through many shades of heliotrope, to light blue, pink lavender, and bright rose. Blooms from June on. Mixed colors, 20c; doz. \$1.80.

T. occidentalis—Growth upright, to 12 inches. Blue flowered, its color effect is heightened by glaucous stems and leaves. Long season. 20c; doz. \$1.60.

UNAMIA alba (*A. ptarmicoides*)—Aster-like flowers of fine white, in broad corymbs, July to Sept. The centers are creamy white, giving a chaste appearance and distinct value. 9 or 10 inches. Leaves, green. Sun or shade. 50c; 3, \$1.35.

VERBENA bipinnatifida—Spreading stems, smaller in leaf and blossom than the common garden annual, the color a deep laven-

der. Valuable, blooming from late May until hard freezing. 3 to 6 inches. 25c; 3, 65c.

VIOLA nephrophylla—Blue; leaves, heart shaped; at its best in part shade and in limestone crevices. April, May. 20c; 3, 50c. *V. nuttalli*—Stemless in early season, with small flowers of molten gold. Blooming to late May, it may rise to 6 inches. Sun. Dormant in late summer. 20c; 3, 50c.

VIORNA scotti—Leatherflower. A blue to purple, urn-shaped Clematis; 8 to 12 inches in height. Leaves, glaucous, sometimes hairy; showy, silky-tawny seed plumes. Grows in dry locations. 50c; 3, \$1.35.

YUCCA glauca—4 to 6 inch plants furnished. Does not bloom until it attains size, with years; for a time may serve as a striking accent plant even in small gardens. Flower stalks, 18 to 40 inches, usually unbranched, the flowers large, creamy, often shaded brown or green. 40c; by the dozen, for background effects, \$3.75.

BULBS — for delivery October 1st.

CALOCHORTUS gunnisoni — Very lovely three petaled, white Wild Tulip, with masses of greenish hairs in the lower part of the cup. A few long, grassy leaves. Must have good drainage and sun. July. Doz. \$1.00, 100, \$7.50.

C. nuttalli—One of the most brilliant of the Mariposa Tulips, a flower of white and gold and maroon. Leaves glaucous. Requires excellent drainage and full sun. June. Doz. \$1.00, 100, \$7.50.

TOXICOSCordion granineum—False Camas. Creamy stars with yellow stamens, in an erect spike, 8 to 16 inches tall, from grassy basal leaves, in June. For a fine harmony with plants of other habit and colors. Doz. 60c, 100, \$4.50.

CACTI—larger, and group specimens quoted. *ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus*—Ball-shaped to low-cylindrical, usually less than 2 inches high. Bright colored spines upon spiral ribs. Rare. 50c; 3, \$1.25.

NEOMAMILLARIA missouriensis—Ball type, spine clusters at tips of finger-like processes; usually less than 2 inches in diameter. Flowers, pale orange. Fruits ripen in late winter, bright crimson. Requires very dry conditions. 25c; 3, 65c.

N. vivipara —More upright; spines darker; flowers, carmine. 30c; 3, 75c.

OPUNTIA fragilis—Dwarf Prickly Pear, a fine rock plant. Flowers yellow. 25c; 3, 65c.

O. humifusa—Large, dark green sections; one long spine in a cluster of small ones. Largest of silken, yellow blossoms, with red filaments. Ripe "pears" dark red, showy, 20c; 3, 50c.

O. polyacantha—Very spiny sections, 4 inches or more across. Flowers large, yellow, filaments red or yellow. Blooms just ahead of *O. humifusa*, May, June. 20c; 3, 50c.